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ETHIOPIA

OFFICIAL CONDEMNS S. AFRICAN ATTACK ON ANGOLA

LD091600 Addis Ababa Domestic Service in English 1015 GMT 9 May 78 LD/EA

[Text] Maj Dawit Wolde Giorgis, permanent secretary in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, has said that the violent incursion of the fascist South African forces into Angola poses a serious threat to the peace and stability not only of that region but also of the entire African Continent. Major Dawit made the observations on his return to Addis Ababa after attending a 5-day UN special session on the independence of Namibia.

The Ethiopian delegation which he had led made it quite clear during the UN parley that socialist Ethiopia is vigorously opposed to the conspiracy being woven by international imperialism to avoid the independence of Namibia. Major Dawit told reporters that Ethiopia was one of the first to address the world assembly on the burning issue of Namibia and that the Ethiopian delegation encountered a subversive posture of the Western powers which are the permanent powers of the Security Council. The permanent secretary stated that the imperialists did their best to push through a resolution whereby SWAPO will be conveniently disarmed and the permanence of the South African troops insured.

Major Dawit went on to point out that part of the Western imperialist plan was to retain the strategic key port of Walvis Bay under the permanent control of the oppressive Pretoria regime and that it be turned into an imperialist base. He also noted that his delegation availed itself of the occasion to expose the conspiracy being woven by international imperialism and its cohorts in the reactionary Arab camp to undermine and subvert the ongoing revolution of the Ethiopian people.

ITALIAN FOREIGN MINISTRY DELEGATION ARRIVES IN ADDIS

LD091300Y Addis Ababa Domestic Service in English 1015 GMT 9 May 78 LD/EA

[Text] A six-man Italian delegation, led by Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs Mr Radi, arrived in Addis Ababa this morning for a 3-day working visit.

In a statement at the airport, the leader of the delegation said that they came to Ethiopia to discuss a wide range of issues and ways of technical cooperation. He said that they would hold talks in a spirit of friendship and cooperation concerning the Italian community in Ethiopia and Ethiopian community in Italy.

The Italian Ministry of Foreign Affairs official also said that his delegation also wishes to exchange opinions on the serious problems concerning the Horn of Africa.

The delegation was received on arrival at the airport by Maj Dawit Wolde Giorgis, permanent secretary of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs; Ato Addis Antereh, vice commissioner of the Central Planning Commission; Dr Fitigu Taddesse, Ethiopian Ambassador to Italy; and by His Excellency Mr Marcello Guidi, Italian ambassador to Ethiopia, and the staff of the Italian Embassy.

ADDIS REPORTS OAU STATEMENT ON SOUTH AFRICA'S AGGRESSION

LD091817Y Addis Ababa in Amharic to Neighboring Countries 1600 GMT 9 May 78 LD/EA

[Text] The OAU has issued a statement condemning racist South Africa's aggression against independent Angola. The statement declares that this act of aggression has not only violated Angola's sovereignty but was also a vain attempt to arrest SWAPO's struggle. The OAU pointed out that the aggression was a reply to the proposed peaceful solution of the Namibian problem. The statement quoted from the resolutions adopted by the 13th African summit held in Mauritius in 1976 to the effect that any move by racist South Africa against its neighbors would be regarded as being directed against the whole of Africa. Moreover, it appealed to the world community to intensify its financial, material, political and moral support for SWAPO.

SOMALIA

MOGADISCIO DENIES EVER PLANNING TO INVADE KENYA

LD092014Y Mogadiscio Domestic Service in Somali 1115 GMT 9 May 78 LD/EA

[Station commentary]

[Text] Our commentary today concerns the naked lies uttered by the liar, Abu Nuwas [boon companion of the Caliph Harun ar-Rashid in the "Arabian Nights"] called Abdullahi Yusuf in a press conference in Nairobi last night in order to gain the sympathy of the Kenyan Government. Abdullahi was an officer in the Somali armed forces and was one of the small group defeated recently when attempting to (?obstruct) the progress achieved by the October 1969 revolution, and its victories. In Nairobi yesterday Abdullahi spread the lie that when Somalia withdrew its military units which were helping the liberation movement of Western Somalia, he was ordered to lead 16,000 Somali soldiers in an attack on Kenya. This is a ridiculous and baseless lie that can appeal neither to the intellect, nor to the mind, nor to the [word indistinct] of any human being.

There is a Somali saying: The truth and the lie (?have different marks). The falsehood that this man wanted to make credible is self-cortradictory and can be seen to be ridiculous when one examines the following points:

1. The issue between Somalia and Kenya is a legacy of the problems left behind in Africa by the colonialists and Somalia has on numerous occasions placed the issue before international forums. It has told the Kenyan Government how it intends to solve the problem peacefully in the spirit of African brotherhood, good-neighborliness and through the good offices of the OAU, and not to try to resolve the problem by using force.

This problem differs from that of the Somaliland colonized by the Abyssinian government, because, as is well known and documented in history, the Abyssinians shared out the Somali lands with the European colonialists, who invaded Africa. It is, therefore, impossible for Somalia to send forces to Kenya under any circumstances.

2. Somalia withdrew its military units which were helping the Western Somali liberation movement -- which in the first place were committed in Western Somalia face foreign intervention--so as to pave the way for a negotiated settlement and to make the foreigners withdraw from there and end the problems of the war.

Now let us ask: Would it be conceivable for Somalia to think of sending troops to attack Kenya so soon? The answer is: No.

3. Colonel Abdullahi was a subordinate officer, answerable at his post to more senior officers in the administration and leadership of the armed forces. It is completely inconceivable that he or any other individual of his rank should have been made responsible for a mission of such magnitude.

4. It is quite obvious that the man wanted to gain the sympathy of the Kenyan Government and to seek from it material rewards by uttering this cheap and incredible allegation. It seems that his ears did not hear what his mouth uttered insofar as he is naive to attempt to fool a whole government by means of such cheap lies.

5. As he himself said, he was one of the stooges who attempted to plunge Somalia into chaos, to damage the sovereignty of the people, and to sow the seeds of discord and tribalism. Nonetheless, the part he played was one which can only be viewed with utter contempt and was very insignificant. The man talked on behalf of others who took part with him in the conspiracy and who, he alleged, were killed together with their families, or imprisoned. It is indisputable and well known that his wife is still working with the Somali Film Agency, which is under the Somali Ministry of Information and National Guidance. This gives lie to his allegation and proves that no single family was imprisoned in connected with that issue, let alone children. It is indisputable that the offence is confined exclusively to those who participated in it and those individuals will be brought to court.

Now the question is: What will that man say when the culprits, led by Mahmut Shaykh Usman (Inro), who was the mastermind of the affair, are brought to court.

TANZANIA

DIPLOMATIC MISSIONS ESTABLISHED IN RWANDA, BURUNDI

LD070810Y Dar es Salaam in English to East Africa 1600 GMT 6 May 78 LD/EA

[Text] Dar es Salaam--Tanzania has established new diplomatic relations in Kigali, in Rwanda, and Bujumbura, in Burundi. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs announced in Dar es Salaam today that the measure is aimed at consolidating relations with the two neighboring countries.

Ndugu (Silus) Tambwe and Ndugu Sam (Makwaya) have been appointed charges d'affairs in Kigali and Bujumbura, respectively. Prior to this appointment, Ndugu Tambwe was the former junior minister for regional communications in the defunct East African Community while Ndugu (Makwaya) was a counselor in Tanzania's Embassy in Rome, Italy. Officials of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs are presently in the two capitals finalizing plans for the setting up of the missions.

BURUNDI

OFFICIAL VISIT OF TANZANIAN PRESIDENT NYERERE CONTINUES

LD091854Y Dar es Salaam in English to East Africa 1600 GMT 9 May 78 LD/EA

[Text] Bujumbura--The chairman of the party, Ndugu Nyerere, has called for closer cooperation between the Chama Cha Mapinduzi and Burundi's ruling party, Unity and National Progress, in order to consolidate the friendly relations between Tanzania and Burundi.

Addressing a mass rally in Bujumbura, Mwalimu said the two parties have already done a good job of uniting Tanzanians and Burundians during the struggle for independence. He said achieving independence should not be the only objective of a true revolutionary party, but the objective should be the attainment of unity between neighboring states with the ultimate aim of achieving continental unity.

Meanwhile Burundi has expressed her appreciation for Tanzania's efforts to help here in overcoming economic difficulties caused by Burundi's geographical position. Speaking at a state banquet he gave in Bujumbura last night in honor of the visiting President Nyerere, President Bagaza said Tanzania's support was the result of century-old links between the two countries. President Bagaza added that as a result of this friendship, economic and cultural relations between the two countries have been consolidated. Ndugu Bagaza also said his country supported efforts to free Zimbabwe and Namibia.

Today President Nyerere, who is on his second day of a 4-day state visit in Bujumbura started a tour of the rural areas of Burundi. He was due to visit the Ngozi Region, about 120 km from Bujumbura, and inspect a tea factory.

CHAD

MALLOUM RETURNS FROM TALKS WITH GABONESE PRESIDENT

LD070414Y Ndjamena Domestic Service in French 1900 GMT 6 May 78 LD/EA

[Summary] Felix Malloum, chairman of the Supreme Military Council, returned to Ndjamena today after a 1-day visit to Libreville, Gabon, where he had talks with President Bongo on the "serious military situation" prevailing in Chad. On his return he said that the talks were held in a friendly and fraternal atmosphere. Malloum said he is aware that maneuvers are underway to torpedo the June meeting between FROLINAT and the Chadian Government, fixed by the Benghazi agreement.

GHANA

ACHEAMPONG RECEIVES SPANISH PARLIAMENTARIANS

LD051356Y Accra GNA in English 1130 GMT 5 May 78 LD

[Text] Accra, May 5, GNA--Ghanaian head of state General Kutu Acheampong has expressed the hope that differences over Spanish Sahara and the Canary Islands would be solved peacefully and in line with the true aspirations of the people themselves.

He told a Spanish parliamentary delegation which called on him here yesterday that Ghana is a peace-loving country which believes in world peace.

The five-member delegation, which flew in on Wednesday is to seek strong ties with Ghana in economic and cultural fields.

It has already visited Senegal, Cape Verde, Guinea Bissau, The Gambia, Sierra Leone and Liberia where it had explained to the various governments Spain's stand on the Spanish Sahara and the Canary Islands questions.

ROGER FELLI REAFFIRMS GHANA'S NONALINED STAND

LD061311Y Accra GNA in English 1139 GMT 6 May 78 LD

[Text] Accra, May 6, GNA--Colonel Roger Felli, Ghana's commissioner for foreign affairs, said last night that Ghana was moving neither East nor West "as cheap Western propaganda seeks to portray to the world."

He explained: "Believing that co-operation, and mutual understanding are the basis for economic co-operation with any country which is sympathetic to our problems, Ghana is non-aligned and will continue to be so."

Colonel Felli was speaking to pressmen on his return from one month goodwill visit to five East European countries at the head of a six-man delegation.

He announced that the government of the countries he had visited--Hungary, Poland, Yugoslavia, Bulgaria and Romania--had promised to increase the number of scholarships to Ghanaian students, and expand trade and economic co-operation.

Co-operation agreements were signed with the five countries.

IVORY COAST

DELEGATION RETURNS FROM VISIT TO GUINEA

PA060017Y Paris AFP in French 1614 GMT 5 May 78 PA

[Text] Dakar, 5 May (AFP)--The Ivoirian delegation which visited Guinea returned to Abidjan on Friday afternoon, reported Radio Conakry, monitored in Dakar.

The delegation, headed by Minister of Posts and Telecommunications Bangali Kone, is the first Ivoirian mission to visit Guinea following the 19 March reconciliation meeting in Monrovia attended by the chiefs of state of Guinea, Senegal and Ivory Coast.

The visit of a Guinea ministerial mission to the Ivory Coast was successful on 14 April in establishing diplomatic relations and signing a friendship and cooperation treaty and an economic agreement between the two countries.

The Ivoirian delegation, which stayed in Guinea for 4 days, met with President Sekou Toure and various officials including Posts and Telecommunications Minister Mamadou Bah.

MALI

CANADA SIGNS SUPPLEMENTS TO AID AGREEMENTS

PA051942Y Paris AFP in French 1702 GMT 5 May 78 PA

[Text] Bamako, 5 May (AFP)--Moustapha Deme, director of international cooperation of the Malian Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation, and Paul Andre Desrosiers, first secretary of the Canadian Embassy in Mali, signed supplements to two cooperation agreements in Bamako on Friday.

The first, which was added to a protocol signed on 19 January 1976, concerns Canada's contribution to the construction of laboratories at Mali's central school of industry, commerce and administration. The contribution is raised from 40 million to 140 million Malian francs.

The second supplement, attached to the protocol of 23 October 1975 on the financing of a functional anti-illiteracy program in Mali, provides for a new Canadian contribution of 246 million Malian francs.

SENEGAL

FRIENDSHIP, COOPERATION TREATY SIGNED WITH GUINEA

PA061606Y Paris AFP in French 2145 GMT 5 May 78 PA

[Text] Dakar, 6 May (AFP)--The signing of a treaty on friendship and cooperation and the reestablishment of diplomatic relations between Guinea and Senegal are the two principal practical results of the meetings held in Dakar beginning 3 May between ministerial delegations representing the two countries.

The treaty on friendship and cooperation, released Friday, was signed by Guinean Minister of Domain of Interior, Security and Justice, Moussa Diakite, head of his country's delegation, and Senegalese Minister of State for Finance and Economic Affairs, Babacar Ba, leader of the Senegalese delegation. The agreement on the reestablishment of diplomatic relations was signed by Minister Ba and by Guinean Minister of Foreign Affairs, Fily Sissoko.

According to the final communique, this treaty calls for "the reaffirmation of the validity of earlier agreements between the two countries and the need to update them promptly." The treaty also announces the creation of a Senegalese-Guinean "grand mixed cooperation commission" in charge of updating those earlier agreements and overseeing their implementation." [quotation mark as received] According to the document, this commission will meet once a year, alternately in Conakry and Dakar.

BOTSWANA

NKOMO COMMENTS ON RHODESIAN SETTLEMENT IN GABORONE

PA091646Y Paris AFP in French 1612 GMT 9 May 78 PA

[Text] Gaborone, Botswana, 9 May--Joshua Nkomo, one of the two co-leaders of the Patriotic Front, said on Tuesday at the end of a short visit to Botswana, that there will be no cease-fire in Rhodesia before the Patriotic Front, which leads the guerrillas, obtains what it wishes, that is, "genuine liberation."

Nkomo, who met on Tuesday with Botswana President Seretse Khama, said that the offer made by the signatories of the Salisbury domestic accord to the front's leaders of participating in the transitional government and putting an end to the war is "stupid".

The three black leaders associated with Prime Minister Ian Smith, namely Bishop Abel Muzorewa, Reverend Ndabaningi Sithole and Chief Jeremiah Chirau, have attained nothing by signing the accord, he said.

Nkomo's visit to Botswana came in the wake of statements criticizing the front by Sir Seretse--one of the presidents of the frontline countries which support the guerrillas--who said that the front's intransigence could prevent it from playing a major role in the future. Nkomo made no comments in regard to this statement.

During his stay, Nkomo also visited the refugee camps in Francistown and Selibe (Pikwe).

ANGOLA

LUANDA REPORTS RETREAT OF SOUTH AFRICAN SOLDIERS

LD091540Y Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 0600 GMT 9 May 78 LD/EA

[Text] In a communique issued yesterday afternoon, the Ministry of Defense announced that the armored and infantry units of the South African Army were forced by th FAPLA [Angolan Peoples Liberation Armed Forces] to retreat to their original positions in the afternoon of 6 May.

The communique says that there are now no South African soldiers on Angolan territory. It adds that weapons captured from the invading forces in the Techequera and Bongola areas on 4, 5 and 6 May will be presented to the press in due course.

CORPSES, DAMAGE FROM S. AFRICAN RAID SHOWN TO PRESS

PA091440Y Paris AFP in English 1421 GMT 9 May 78 PA

[By Bernard Cazaux]

[Text] Cassinga, southern Angola, May 9 (AFP)--Foreign Journalists saw an open mass grave here packed with the decomposing bodies of 460 people who Angolan authorities said were massacred by South African troops during their attack last week on this mining town.

The dozen foreign correspondents flown here yesterday by the Angolan authorities could make out the brightly colored dresses of a large number of women among the dead, said to be Namibian refugees killed in the South African air and ground attack.

Angolan authorities are now describing the South African attack, which Pretoria said was aimed at a South-West Africa People's Organization (SWAPO) guerrilla center, as "genocide."

Clouds of flies buzzed over the bodies and some of the journalists recoiled in disgust from the stench. The mass grave was protected from the hot sun only by branches.

Another 122 bodies of Namibian refugees were buried in a separate trench. SWAPO officials who met journalists said many other refugees--the town had a total population of 3,068--had fled into the bush, where they had probably been killed by South African paratroops.

The journalists were flown here in a French-built Nord-Atlas transport which was to evacuate wounded back to the capital, Luanda.

Most of the town, built of wood or dried mud, was razed. Only the walls of a few concrete buildings, their roofs ripped off, still stood.

It was a spectacle of desolation. Piles of metal bed frames twisted by flames and smoke-blackened were littered among burned and splintered trees and smashed and charred cacti. Craters left by South African bombs were 1.50 meters (five feet) deep.

Spent machine-gun shell cases were scattered over the ground, along with plastic gloves left by first aid teams and a pathetic, half-burned children's exercise book.

The road leading here from the airstrip at Tchamutete was lined in places by the burned wrecks of tanks and military trucks which had attempted to come to the rescue of the refugees. They blew up on mines or were strafed by the South African Air Force.

In the town itself, the journalists had to be wary of unexploded mines, marked by a circle drawn in the dust.

The children were just going to school when the first wave of Mirage fighter bombers swept over between 7 a.m. and 8 a.m. last Thursday, eye-witnesses said. First, groups of paratroops were dropped at four different points, and quickly sealed off the two exits to the town.

A few refugees managed to flee, using a trench dug for the defense of the town, and found cover as the South Africans closed in. The raid lasted until 2 p.m., when under pressure from Angolan troops who moved in from a base 12 kms (six miles) [as received] away, the paratroops left by helicopter, taking their dead and wounded with them.

An eye-witness said the South Africans forced survivors to help them embark the dead and wounded. Pretoria admitted to losing five men in the raid, but SWAPO officials here said South African losses were at least 25 killed and more than 100 wounded.

Among the victims of the raid were five women teachers who died in Cassinga's five schools. They had come here voluntarily to teach the children of the refugees, said SWAPO army political commissar, Herenwell Matongo, who says Cassinga was a SWAPO transit camp.

Survivors collected 798 parachutes left by the South Africans after the paratroops flew out. But the raid was not over; until 6 p.m., a lone Mirage made repeated passes over the town, bombing and strafing.

Mr Matongo said he estimated that the South Africans had dropped 2.5 tons of bombs in the town.

He told a press conference that SWAPO was more determined than ever to continue the struggle against South African rule in Namibia.

Today, the plane that brought the journalists back to Luanda overflew Cassinga, a blackened patch of a few hectares (acres) in the southern Angolan bush.

FOREIGN MINISTER CONDEMNS S. AFRICAN ATTACK

AU061629Y Rome ANSA in English 1525 GMT 6 May 78 AU

[Text] Rome, May (ANSA)--The South African attack against Namibian refugees Wednesday night is "an offense which endangers the territorial sovereignty and integrity of Angola," Luanda Foreign Minister Paulo Teixeira Jorge asserted here in Rome today where he made a stop-over on his return from New York [where he] took part in the United Nations special assembly on Namibia.

"In fact," Teixeira added, "South African contingents dared to invade our territory to seek to prevent the development of the Namibian people's armed struggle which, under the leadership of SWAPO (South-West African People's Organization), is fighting for national independence, and to seek to prevent our unconditional support of the Namibian people's cause.

"It was a surprise attack," the minister added, "with troops air-lifted by helicopter, flanked by the air force. Several refugee camps were attacked. The camps were set up for Namibian citizens who fled their country which continues to be illegally occupied by the racist and fascist South African regime. We welcomed them to give them the necessary assistance."

"For this reason," Teixeira added, "the Angolan armed forces are on the battlefield in order to curb as soon as possible this new offense against our people and our country as well as against international peace and security. If South Africa dares to attack an independent country, it is because it is in a desperate situation because of the development of the Namibian people's armed struggle but also because it enjoys the political, economic and financial support of imperialist powers.

"Thanks to this support a regime which is universally condemned continues to exist and dares not only to occupy Namibia but also taking off from that territory, to attack our country to try to prevent and curb the Angolan revolution.

"We think," the Angola minister concluded, "that the continuation of these attempts by South Africa will force us to take a position one day which will lead us once again to a direct clash."

DEFENSE MINISTER SCORES S. AFRICAN STRATEGY

LD100130Y East Berlin Voice of the GDR Domestic Service in German 2140 GMT 9 May 78 LD

[Interview with Angolan Defense Minister Henrique Teles Carreira conducted by African correspondent Heike Schneider; date and place not given--recorded, with Carreira's replies in Portuguese fading to German translation]

[Text] [Question] Comrade Minister Iko Carreira, you described the present situation, which was provoked by the aggression of the South African racist troops, as very grave and very dangerous. In your opinion what is the strategy of Vorster's troops, who were given an object lesson once before regarding the fighting power of your people's army and of proletarian internationalism?

[Answer] The strategy of the South African troops, or rather the strategy of the racist Vorster regime, is well-known here in southern Africa. Vorster's aim is to undermine the progressive and revolutionary countries, especially Angola and Mozambique, in order to prevent them from being a secure base for the liberation forces of Namibia, Zimbabwe and South Africa. This is one facet of imperialist strategy, which consists in doing everything possible to prevent Africa and especially southern Africa, from becoming a bulwark of progress--a revolutionary bulwark on our continent--and thus from serving as an example to the world. For some time, and particularly since the former Portuguese colonies won their independence, the South African apartheid regime has found itself in rather a difficult position. Actions like this latest attack are the desperate actions of a monster which sees itself about to be destroyed.

[Question] But don't the imperialists condemn this aggression, at least in words?

[Answer] This is part of their tactics. The imperialists had to adopt this attitude for reasons of international prestige--first and foremost because of their standing in Africa. However, such words are not meaningful. It is concrete actions which count, and up to now the imperialists--in particular the Americans--have undertaken nothing tangible against the South African regime, although it is well-known that this regime is dependent on Western investments and on political, material and economic support from the West.

[Question] Comrade Minister, the People's Republic of Angola is appealing to the world public to intensify its campaign of solidarity with the African liberation struggle. How do you see the political and military chances of the forces of progress on the one hand, and of the reactionaries on the other hand, in southern Africa today?

[Answer] The solidarity which we are referring to has two facets: the first is internationalism. This is a call to the socialist countries and to progressive forces of the world for even greater assistance--if this is possible--for the South-West African People's Organization which leads the struggle of the Namibian people, and for our republic, which is the most important source of support in this struggle. This international help is of a material, economic, political and diplomatic nature.

At the moment, when plans are being hatched for a puppet regime in a future independent Namibia, it is necessary to strengthen this international support even more. Secondly, there are also humanitarian organizations which can help in many different ways, such as in the field of health and in supplying the population with their basic needs. So it is a question of comprehensive aid for the Namibian people, who are exposed to terror and who need such help urgently, whether inside Namibia or in the refugee camps in our republic.

VISITING SOVIET OFFICIAL REAFFIRMS SUPPORT

PI092356Y Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2334 GMT 9 May 78 FL

[Text] Semen Skachkov, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers State Committee for Foreign Economic Ties, ha declared in Luanda that his country will continue to give assistance and support to the people's Republic of Angola. The Soviet official arrived in Luanda at the head of a delegation to participate in the first meeting of the Soviet-Angolan mixed commission for economic, scientific, technical and trade cooperation.

During the commission meeting, the results of the 2-year cooperation between the Soviet Union and People's Republic of Angola will be examined and possibilities for subsequent expansion of ties will be developed.

The chief of the Soviet delegation, Semen Skachkov, said that the enemies of Angola are trying to obstruct the peaceful work of the Angolan people and the recent aggression by the South African warmongers is proof of this.

MADAGASCAR

DIDIER RATSIRAKA CONDEMNS SOUTH AFRICAN ACTION

LD072026Y Tananarive Domestic Service in French 1840 GMT 7 May 78 LD/EA

[Text] [Few words indistinct] the revolutionary administration resolutely condemns the aggression committed by Vorster's racist regime against the heroic fraternal people of Angola. We assure you of our total solidarity in the struggle for the victory of the socialist revolution, for territorial integrity under the leadership of the MPLA.

Signed: Didier Ratsiraka, chief of the state of the Democratic Republic of Madagascar.

That was the content of the message sent by the head of state to President Agostinho Neto of the People's Republic of Angola. The Government of Madagascar also condemns the South African invasion of Angola.

MOZAMBIQUE

MAPUTO CLAIMS SITHOLE PREPARING OPERATION AGAINST GUERRILLAS

LD091352Y Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1030 GMT 9 May 78 LD/EA

[Text] Ndabaningi Sithole, one of the signatories of the Salisbury internal agreement, is preparing an operation against Zimbabwe nationalist guerrillas.

According to statements made by 45 youths who have escaped from a concentration camp inside Rhodesia, Sithole is training a considerable number of recruits for military purposes. The youths, speaking in an interview with the Voice of Zimbabwe, stated that Sithole's plan is being financed by the South African regime and by British and U.S. (multimillionaires) and is aimed at training 14,000 armed men who will oppose the struggle for national liberation currently being waged by the Zimbabwe Patriotic Front.

MAPUTO COMMENTS ON SITHOLE'S ATTEMPTS TO FORM AN ARMY

LD101016Y Maputo Voice of Zimbabwe in English to Rhodesia 1800 GMT 9 May 78 LD/CA

[Station commentary]

[Excerpt] Fourty-five young Zimbabweans who arrived in Northern Mozambique last week in one group to join the national liberation forces said they escaped from Ndabaningi Sithole's farm in (Diriza) area, where a number of Zimbabweans have been grouped to receive military training.

Interviewed by a Voice of Zimbabwe correspondent, the young men revealed that the terrorist Rhodesian regime, apartheid South Africa and some British and American multinational companies are financing a campaign by the quisling Sithole to try to raise a 14,000-man army to fight against the ZIPA forces of the Patriotic Front. Under the guise of recruiting for the national liberation forces fighting from Mozambique, agents sent out throughout the British colony by the traitor Ndabaningi Sithole have already grouped young Zimbabweans and taken them to three farms given to the renegade by the Smith regime and fascist South Africa, where they are to receive military training to fight against the national liberation forces. The 45 young men who arrived in Mozambique recently, most of whom were recruited from Hartley and Salisbury, said they belonged to a group of 66 which had been kept at a fort near Salisbury under the promise that they would be airlifted to Mozambique. Some 17 people who tried to escape from Sithole's farm have been killed and several others have been handed over to the Smith regime for detention.

These desperate activities only serve to further reveal the treachery behind the so-called internal settlement agreement between the murderer Ian Smith and the African puppets Muzorewa, Sithole and Chirau. It is a deal aimed at hijacking the revolutionary armed struggle currently raging in the country. It is a deal aimed at hoodwinking the masses of Zimbabwe into fighting against their brothers and sisters in the national liberation army. And [words indistinct] aimed at protecting the interests of the settlers in the country and those of the multinational corporations based in imperialist countries.

However, the treacherous plans of the traitors and murderers in Salisbury are meeting with resistance from the exploited and oppressed masses of Zimbabwe. Hundreds of Zimbabweans who had been forced into the terrorist Rhodesian army by the African traitors are daily deserting to join their brothers and sisters in the ZIPA forces of the Patriotic Front. Hundreds of them are daily crossing the border into neighboring African states.

RHODESIA

GOVERNMENT REFUSES TO REINSTATE BLACK MINISTER

PA091619Y Paris AFP in English 1610 GMT 9 May 78 PA

[Text] Salisbury, 9 May--Rhodesia's transitional government today turned down calls for the reinstatement of the black co-minister of justice, Byron Hove.

The decision was announced by the Executive Council, upper tier of the administration, whose membership consists of Bishop Abel Muzorewa, Premier Ian Smith, the Reverend Ndabaningi Sithole and Chief Jeremiah Chirau.

An official statement said Bishop Muzorewa, whose party has threatened to quit the transitional government unless Mr Hove was reinstated, had reserved his position on the council's decision.

MUZOREWA FAILS TO APPEAR AT GOVERNMENT MEETING

PA101305Y Paris AFP in English 1231 GMT 10 May 78 PA

[Text] Mrewa, Rhodesia, May 10 (AFP)--Bishop Muzorewa today boycotted a meeting organised here by the Rhodesian transitional government to explain the internal settlement agreement to rural blacks.

The boycott came in the wake of yesterday's vote by the bishop's three colleagues on the Executive Council, upper tier of the transitional government, not to reinstate the sacked black co-minister of justice, law and order, Byron Hove.

In a statement last night, the Executive Council said Bishop Muzorewa had "reserved" his position on the refusal to reinstate Mr Hove, who was dismissed on April 28 for refusing to retract statements criticising police brutality and urging better career prospects for black policemen and civil servants.

The bishop's United African National Council (UANC) has threatened to quit the transitional government unless Mr Hove is reinstated.

No immediate explanation was available from the UANC as to why Bishop Muzorewa had failed to come to this dusty administrative centre in the Mangwende Tribal Trust Land, 80 kms (50 miles) northeast of Salisbury.

He was to have shared a platform with his three colleagues on the Executive Council--white minority Premier Ian Smith, the Reverend Ndabaningi Sithole and Chief Jeremiah Chirau--at the first of a planned series of meetings to explain the March 3 settlement agreement to Rhodesia's rural black population.

Tight security was in force in and around the town as the three leaders arrived in an air force DC-3 Dakota. Police in camouflage gear and armed with FN automatic rifles patrolled the streets while a helicopter and a spotter plane scoured the surrounding bush for guerrillas.

The area has been the scene of fierce clashes between the Rhodesian security forces and guerrillas of the Patriotic Front which has vowed to destroy the settlement accord.

About 1,200 blacks gathered in a field to hear speeches from the three leaders extolling the settlement and promising that it really meant majority rule based on one-man, one-vote on December 31 this year.

Before the meeting started, Mr Smith told newsmen he was disappointed by Bishop Muzorewa's decision to stay away. Asked how the government looked without the bishop present at the meeting, Mr Smith confessed: "It would be better with him."

The crowd listened in total silence as Chief Chirau explained the mechanics of the settlement agreement.

It sprang to life, however, when the Rev. Sithole told the audience: "We've asked Smith to come here to tell you that there really has been a transfer of power.

"Smith is going to tell you that there really will be independence on December 31." Mr Sithole said of the settlement agreement: "We will stand by it and die by it."

He was followed by Mr Smith, who claimed that the settlement agreement put an end to the "trouble and argument" between Rhodesia's white and black populations.

He warned, however, that there would be "no point" to majority rule if it meant that Rhodesia would suffer a decline in its fortunes like that experienced in Angola and Mozambique.

INTERIM GOVERNMENT MINISTERS TO VISIT SOUTH AFRICA

LD1010102Y Salisbury Domestic Service in English 0400 GMT 10 May 78 LD/CA

[Text] The interim government will make its first official contact with the South African Government today. The joint ministers of finance and of commerce and industry, Mr Ernest Bulle and Mr David Smith, will fly to the republic to make a courtesy visit to their South African counterparts, Senator Horwood, the minister of finance, and Mr Huenis, the minister of economic affairs. The Rhodesian joint ministers will return to Salisbury on Friday.

VAN DER BYL: 'NO ESCAPING' MAJORITY RULE

LD0811312Y London THE TIMES in English 8 May 78 p 1 LD

[Edward Mortimer report: "Rhodesia White Leaders Hail Diplomatic Victory"; subtitled: "Derision For Dr Owen and Mr Vance"]

[Text] Rhodesian whites are being told by their leaders that they have failed to win the war against the nationalist guerrillas and that, in the circumstances, the internal settlement reached on March 3 is "a masterpiece as a politico-diplomatic exercise."

This emerges from accounts reaching THE TIMES of closed meetings being held throughout Rhodesia by Rhodesian front leaders to "sell" the internal settlement to the white electorate. No public meetings have been held since the agreement was signed.

The most detailed account is of a meeting addressed by Mr Pieter Van der Byl, co-minister for foreign affairs, at Chisipite High School on April 19. It is in the form of notes taken by one of those present during Mr Van der Byl's speech and his answers to questions.

Mr Van der Byl described the problem that whites had to face as "the march of history in which we are puppets of events beyond our control." He said Dr Henry Kissinger, the former United States secretary of state, had warned them in 1976 that they would have to "accept majority rule or go under." This had since proved true.

"According to all our friends, we have to accept majority rule in one form or another," he said. "Also, we have failed to win the war which has spread to the whole of the country.

"We have not been defeated. We could have gone alone without defeat but for the turn of events in Mozambique and Angola. The new factor we have to face is that South Africa is our only outlet."

He went on to mention the effects of the economic recession. "Mines are closing all over the country," he said. There are many financial crashes.

"Unemployment--black and white--is rising. We are having more difficulty in finding manpower for the war." Consequently, there was no escaping majority rule.

Mr Van der Byl said he had not been "deceived" by Dr David Owen, the British foreign secretary "when he first turned up."

"What he was demanding was unconditional surrender and the putting of ourselves entirely in the hands of external forces," he said.

This the government had refused to do. Instead, it won a mandate from its electorate to negotiate an internal settlement on which the white electorate would have the final say.

"What we have achieved is a modus vivendi and a mechanism to stop the war," he said. "We had two vital necessities: to find an alternative to the Anglo-American proposals and to grant majority rule. What we have achieved is a masterpiece as a politico-diplomatic exercise. No one ever believed that we could get the internal leaders to agree to so much."

The eight entrenched cluases of the agreement, Mr Van der Byl said, were "effective guarantees because any alteration to any one of the eight points would require six whites to vote with all the blacks against the retention of the point. Also our forces will remain intact and will always defend us against illegal action."

The advantage, he went on to say, was that "whereas we were alone, we now have the advantage of authentic black nationalists defending our political position."

Mr Van der Byl gave his account of the recent meeting with Dr Owen and Mr Cyrus Vance, the American secretary of state. "They do not want our internal settlement," he said. "They were quite firm about this. But all stuck to their guns, the blacks not conceding an inch."

"We were told that Mugabe (Mr Robert Mugabe, a leader of the Patriotic Front) was not a communist but a God-fearing Catholic; that Nkomo (Mr Joshua Nkomo, Mr Mugabe's co-leader) was longing to come in and embrace the general structure of our internal agreement."

Mr Van der Byl had said: "Then tell him to come." To which Dr Owen had replied: "No, we must have a great big conference," which Mr Van der Byl interpreted as "another Geneva shambles."

There was, Mr Van der Byl said, "at present an active, energetic initiative by the (internal settlement) blacks to bring in the terrorists. Yes, we cannot kill them all off, unfortunately."

The internal black leaders were afraid that a new conference would have "a bad effect on what they had already done." Consequently they refused to agree "to anything that would impinge on the internal settlement.

"We are not going to have a conference with a pack of blacks," Mr Van der Byl said.

Mr Van der Byl described Mr Vance as "the most important foreign minister in the world and most powerful, yet a nonentity and a figure of fun."

Accounts from other sources indicate that Mr Ian Smith, the prime minister, had been speaking on similar lines at other meetings of the same type, winning applause from whites by reassuring them that he will continue to "pull the wool over the eyes of the British Government," that the white way of life will continue, including separate schools, hospitals and "our privacy" in residential areas and that practical difficulties made it very unlikely that an election could be held before December 31.

SEYCHELLES

DELHI REPORTS EMERGENCY DECLARED IN SEYCHELLES

BK070853Y Delhi Domestic Service in English 0830 GMT 7 May 78 BK

[Text] An emergency has been declared in the Indian Ocean republic of Seychelles after an abortive coup. Over 20 persons have been reported to be arrested in this connection.

SOUTH AFRICA

PRETORIA REPORTS 5 MAY NEWS CONFERENCE ON ANGOLA ATTACK

LD081444Y Pretoria DEPARTMENT OF INFORMATION in English 1000 GMT 8 May 78 LD

[Text] Pretoria--South African forces attacked and destroyed a SWAPO terrorist base codenamed "Moscow" in southern Angola within 12 hours of Thursday, Lt Gen J.R. Dutton, chief of staff of operations of the South African defence force, told a news conference here on Friday. Five South African soldiers died in the action.

The base was secured by soldiers equipped with arms, ammunition and heavy equipment such as transport vehicles. Quite a considerable amount of ammunition had been captured, General Dutton said. Documents and other information were obtained by the South African troops who destroyed equipment, buildings, ammunition and defence installations.

General Dutton said the action was aimed specifically against SWAPO terrorists and not against Angolan Government troops or Cubans.

"If any of them were hit in the process it was coincidental. That was not the aim of our operation."

The main complex was practically totally destroyed. General Dutton said the soldiers who had participated in the operation had included both whites and blacks from South-West Africa.

The success of the operation was proved by the fact that only five members of the South African forces were killed and that this was not comparable with what the losses had been on the part of the terrorists.

6 May Press Conference

LD081446Y Pretoria DEPARTMENT OF INFORMATION in English 1005 GMT 8 May 78 LD

[Text] Windhoek--Although there had been many unarmed men, women and children near the "Moscow" and "Vietnam" bases of SWAPO's People's Liberation Army of Namibia (PLAN) in Angola, the security forces had managed to limit their action into Angola this week to armed terrorists, Maj Gen Jan Geldenhuys, officer commanding the South-West Africa Command of the defence force, said here on Saturday.

At a press conference, he said that South African forces had at one place been confronted by MPLA government soldiers but they had fled after a confrontation. He did not elaborate.

The security forces had, in the process of destroying the plan headquarters "Moscow" and the operational base "Vietnam," managed to free people who had been kept there against their will. Among these were a man and a woman who had volunteered to go with him to Windhoek, General Geldenhuys said. They were two of the passengers who had been abducted in a bus hijacked from Owambo. They were presented to newsmen today.

In reply to questions, General Geldenhuys said the security force had delivered a "telling blow" to SWAPO in its thrust into Angola on Thursday. He expressed the hope that there would be fewer border violations in future as a result of the security forces' action which had reached about 250 kms into Angola where the PLAN supreme command headquarters were situated at Moscow base.

He was satisfied, General Geldenhuys said, that the headquarters and the main operational base in southwestern Angola had been destroyed. Although Thursday's action was limited, it was the largest of its kind so far.

"It depends on the terrorists if it will be repeated," he said.

The border violations since yesterday [as received] had been in parts far from where Thursday's operation had taken place, General Geldenhuys said.

The Vietnam base, about 30 kms from the South-West Africa/Namibia border, was typical of an operational base, complete with underground bunkers and trenches round its perimeter. Large quantities of arms and ammunition had been found in the Vietnam base. General Geldenhuys showed reporters a Soviet AK-47 sub-machinegun with a SWAPO sticker on its stock.

Sophisticated weapons used in conventional warfare were also captured. Among these were 14 7mm anti-aircraft guns and 75mm recoilless guns, made in Russia. Pictures of the armaments were shown to journalists.

An interesting find in the Vietnam base was a suitcase which indicated that a Russian soldier had been there or that somebody with a Russian uniform had been in the base.

From a suitcase captured in Vietnam base, General Geldenhuys produced a beautifully made grey fur cap with the Red Star and hammer and sickle badge of the Soviet defence forces on it. With it in the case was a tunic of the Russian forces, black shoes, a Russian-English dictionary, a Russian armament reference book and Russian boot polish.

The aircraft boarding tickets, issued by the Russian airline and stamped on 4/1/// at Moscow airport, were also discovered at Vietnam base. The two bus passengers who had been abducted in a hijacked bus from Owambo this month, Mr Atuya Joseph, 22, and Miss Selma Awala, 23, were discovered, along with other passengers in the "Vietnam" base by security forces.

Mr Joseph said he had been placed under guard in the Angolan camp after arriving there. Whenever he had to leave the hut assigned to him, he was escorted. He was fed porridge, beef and rice and the terrorists in the camp treated him "fairly well." He had been taken to Angola against his wishes and he was pleased when the South African force brought him back to South-West Africa/Namibia.

"But when the white soldiers first arrived in the camp and the fighting started I thought it was the end of the world," he said.

Mr Joseph, speaking in Afrikaans, said he had estimated there were about 200 people held against their will at "Vietnam" base.

BOTHA BLAMES SWAPO FOR PROVOKING S. AFRICAN ATTACK

LD0921Z7Y Johannesburg International Service in English 2100 GMT 9 May 78 LD

[Text] The South African foreign minister, Mr Roelof Botha, says the South-West African People's Organization deliberately engineered the situation which led to the recent South African attacks on SWAPO terrorist bases in Angola. Mr Botha said in an interview that SWAPO had done this by escalating its terrorist activities in the territory to a point where the situation had become intolerable, and South Africa had been compelled to hit the terrorist bases to forestall a serious deterioration in the situation in South-West Africa. Mr Botha also said that SWAPO's indignant attitude to the South Africa operation was clearly intended to persuade the West and black Africa that South African militancy was responsible for SWAPO's refusal to agree to the Western proposals. Mr Botha emphasized that such an allegation was clearly nonsense. There was nothing South Africa wanted more than an end to violence and the implementation of the Western settlement proposals. He said the key to peace was in SWAPO's hands. South Africa had merely been acting in the interests of the security of the peoples of South-West Africa.

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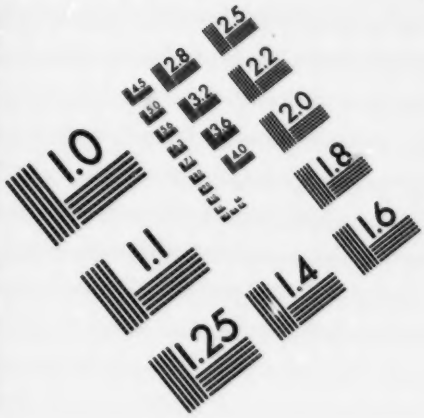

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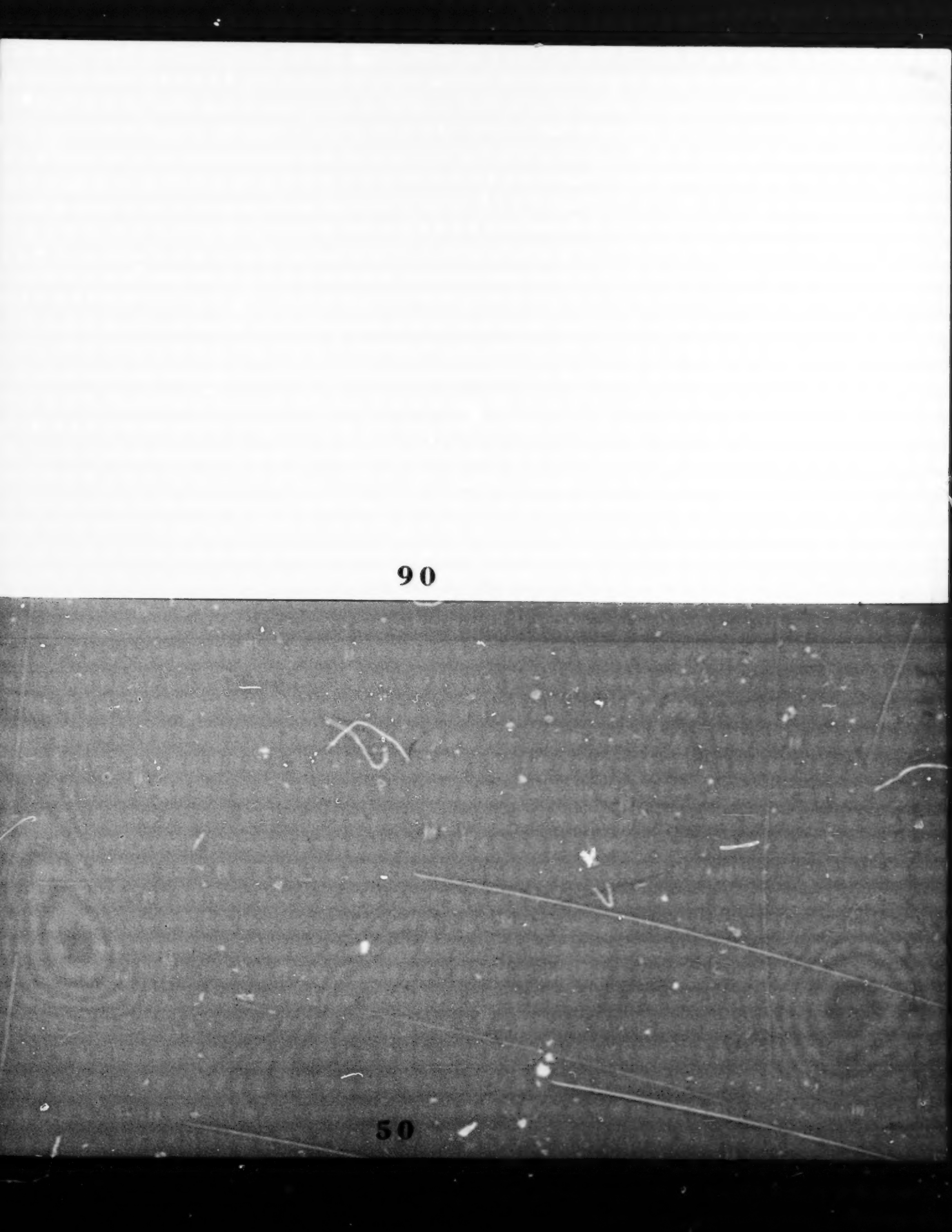
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